Attaining safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all: Role of UN-Habitat and other actors in meeting SDG target 11.2

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1. The transport target

2. What attaining sustainable transport entails

3. Some specific roles for different actors

4. UN-Habitat + partners activities around SDG 11.2

5. Beyond data and monitoring
1. The transport SDG Target: Transport is part of a bigger Goal

**Target 11.2**

By 2030, provide access to **safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety**, notably by **expanding public transport**, with special attention to the **needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, and children, persons with disabilities and older persons**

**Indicator 11.2.1 (Tier II)**

Proportion of the population that has **convenient access to public transport** by sex, age and persons with disabilities

**Interdependence & interconnectivity between goals, targets, indicators**
2. What attaining sustainable transport entails

1. Clear understanding of human settlement systems and needs in diverse contexts

2. Supporting production of accurate, up to date data

3. Encouraging commitment to, and implementation of data-informed actions – demonstration of value for action based on data

4. Pilots, projects, activities

5. Best practice documentation, sharing

6. Follow up and continuous support

7. Multi-stakeholder, expert and partner engagements
3. SDG 11 data flow

- **National statistical systems**: collect data according to the *Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics* and provide data and metadata for global reporting.

- **Regional mechanisms**: facilitate, as appropriate, the data and metadata transmission process from the national to the global level.

- **International agencies**: Provide internationally comparable data in the different statistical domains, calculate global and regional aggregates, provide data and accompanying metadata to UNSD, capacity development...

- **UNSD**: make available the internationally comparable country data on each of the indicators alongside the regional and global aggregates in the SDG Indicator global database.

- **Other entities / organizations**: Support NSOs, regional mechanisms and international agencies.
3. Meeting the transport SDG target is a multi-stakeholder task

- **National Statistical Systems (NSOs)**
- **Line Ministries**
- **Other national institutions**
- **Other entities**
  - Civil society
  - Scientific + academic institutions
  - Private sector

- **International Agencies (Custodian Agencies)**
- **Regional Organizations**
- **Global SDG Indicator Database (UNSD)**

Data, methods, tools, pilots

- Aggregated, adjusted, estimated or modified data
- Metadata, tools, capacities, pilots

Decisions, projects & programmes on sustainable transport?
Some partners supporting work around Target 11.2

- UN Member States
- Cities and city authorities
- Line ministries

Indirect partners / Transport Data Producers
- Google
- OSM
- Individual mappers
- CIESN
- WorldPop
4. UN-Habitat + partners engagements and activities around SDG 11.2

1. Methodological Developments (core + sec indicators)
2. Global methodology testing, piloting
3. Capacity building countries for monitoring
4. Tools dissemination, advocacy for accelerated monitoring in support of sustainable urbanization
5. Exploring and testing usability of emerging data products for local and global monitoring
6. Data compilation and reporting
1. Methodological Developments

- Metadata development (incl core & secondary indicators)
- Detailed, step-by-step indicator computation modules
- Process automation scripts
- National sample of cities concept, city prosperity index

Multiple partners and actors engaged
- Countries – NSOs, city authorities, ministry representatives, decision makers
- Civil society, scientific and academic partners
The National Sample of Cities Concept

Collect city level data

Weight calculation

National reports, regional, global aggregates

National aggregates

X city weights

STRATIFICATION

Examples: Population size, City area size, Geographic location, Economic / Political importance etc

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2. Global methodologies Testing, Piloting

- Pilots undertaken to showcase methodology applicability across regions: 600 cities studied
Target for SDG 11 indicators is to compile data for at least 10,000 cities.

Multiple partners and actors directly engaged, products tested/used, inputs sought:
- Countries
- International agencies – ITDP, UITP, EC/JRC, …..
- Esri, OSGeo (QGIS), OSM, Google, customized toolboxes
- Civil society, scientific & academic partners
3. Capacity building countries for monitoring

- Responsibility for SDGs monitoring and reporting is with countries (NSOs) – in line with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- Ability of countries to produce data, report and make data-informed decisions relies on existing, imparted capacities
A/RES/70/1 (2030 Agenda)

- 57. acknowledges **limitations in baseline data** for several targets and calls for **capacity development** to member states to produce data
- 74. Sets principles for progress review processes, which should be informed by **country led evaluations and data**
- 83. **gives guidelines on source of information** for HLPF review, which, “……..will be informed by an annual progress report …….., based on the global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level. ……..”
- 11. Calls for **intensified and strengthened data collection** and statistical capacity-building among NSOs

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- 6. **Stresses** that **official statistics** and **data** from **national statistical systems** constitute the **basis** needed for the **global indicator framework**, recommends that national statistical systems explore ways to integrate new data sources into their systems to satisfy new data needs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as appropriate, and also stresses the role of **national statistical offices** as the **coordinator of the national statistical system**;
- 7. **Urges international organizations** to **base** the global review on data produced by national statistical systems and, if specific country data are not available for reliable estimation, to **consult** with concerned **countries** to produce and **validate** modelled estimates **before publication** …….
**INFANT STAGE COUNTRIES**
Limitations in geospatial systems and integration with statistical structures, limitations in personnel and data

Guidance on required systems and integrations, basic and advanced engagements for indicators measurement, direct support in computations

**INTERMEDIATE COUNTRIES**
Systems are in place or can quickly be put in place, some relevant expertise exist, data limitations, guidance on global SDG methodologies needed

Guidance on application of global methodologies, support in maximized use of existing systems for data production, building capacities, peer to peer learning

**ADVANCED COUNTRIES**
Matured statistical and geospatial systems, relevant expertise/personnel exist, data available, ease of applying global SDG methodologies

Value addition for indicators to local development, advanced indicators development, borrow lessons and promote experience and knowledge sharing
Some Capacity Development Activities

- Global workshop on methods, tools dissemination
- Regional workshops on SDG 11 monitoring
  - Africa, Asia Pacific, Arab States
- Country level trainings (in-person & virtual) – e.g. Bahrain, Tunisia
- Partner training activities: e.g. ESCWA/AITRS workshop

- Many requests from countries which need more resources, partner support
4. Tools dissemination, advocacy for accelerated monitoring in support of sustainable urbanization

- Official UN-Habitat channels & trainings
- Regional bodies networks — ESCWA, ESCAP, ECA, UNECE
- Partner networks activities
  - Direct linkages, reviews, feedback from partners — Countries, ITDP, UITP etc
  - Participation in global forums, discussions — egs UNWDF,
5. Exploring and testing usability of emerging data products for local and global monitoring

- Continuous identification, testing of available products that can support urban monitoring efforts / produce baseline analysis
  - Existing open data resources – OSM, GTFS, crowdsourcing…
  - Tools, platforms, systems, toolboxes – QGIS network tools/plugins, ArcGIS network analyst tools, GEE, …
  - Imagery products – Landsat, Sentinel,
  - Global built-up layer products – GHSL, WSF, HRSL, GUF, Atlas of Urban Expansion …
  - Population datasets – GPW, WorldPop, GHS-Pop, HRSL, UNDESA population data, country level population grids
- Introducing and demonstrating to countries available products and their possible applications for monitoring
6. Data compilation and reporting

- Compiling data from countries, production of regional and global aggregates
- Progress reporting at global and regional levels
- Data dissemination, comparisons through the urban indicators database
- Support urban level decision making through local urban observatories
- Thematic reports
- Call for action through the New Urban Agenda

Multiple partners and actors involved/engaged in review, feedback
- Countries
- Regional commissions
- Diverse data producers and users, incl. Individual experts
- Civil society, scientific and academic partners
Some emerging challenges

- Data limitations – including poor data sharing mechanisms among ministries/ agencies
- Acceptability & rate of adoption of non-conventional data into mainstream data structures
- Data disaggregation limitations
  - Difficult levels of disaggregation - gender, age, persons with disability, – which despite significance in agenda 2030 are beyond level of most data collection efforts
  - High costs for local level data collection / validation (incl. multi-city level data needs)
- Core indicator does not fully address target – secondary indicators proposed
- How to deal with countries with many cities/urban centers?
- Partnerships arrangements and collaborations – duplication of efforts
- Too much focus on indicator monitoring, less on activities that support targets
5. Beyond data, monitoring and reporting

**Data, decisions, actions, sustainability**

Data production, compilation, reporting is a good starting point, but actions are needed at city and country levels for attainment of sustainable transport.

**Country activities or collective action?**

National systems are responsible for implementing projects/actions towards sustainability. Pilot projects, best practice transfer, support from different development partners needed.

**SDGs give good guidance**

The SDGs monitoring framework gives guidance and leaves room for innovation.
From Data Innovation towards better Public Transport Planning in Nairobi

1. Digital Map of Nairobi Matatu Routes
2. Student Transport Demand surveys
3. Survey Result: Matatu Routes
4. Proposed Mass Transit Routes
5. BRT Service Scenario (corridor A104)
Sustainable Transport Planning in Greater Cairo

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THANK YOU!